

No. 110.

Jewellers, 47 Government Street.

FROM MANY POINTS

A Frightful Double Murder Committed Near Santa Barbara, Cal.

Floods in the Ohio Valley—General News From the Land of the Free.

Santa Barbara, Cal., July 8.—A double murder was committed on Sunday night in the Montecito Valley, the victims being Mrs. H. R. Richardson, aged 55, and her seventeen-year-old daughter Ethel. A workman discovered the dead body of the daughter in a vacant field near the Richardson house this morning. Her throat had been cut, there were several wounds in the back of her head, and near the body was a club which had evidently been in the hands of the murderer. The news of the terrible crime soon aroused the whole country-side. The Richardson house was found locked, and when an entrance was forced the corner and sheriff found a trail of blood leading from the front door to Mrs. Richardson's bedroom. Near the bed lay the body of Mrs. Richardson, face downward in a pool of blood. A bullet hole in the head of the bed and another in the window casement told of her efforts to escape the pistol of her assassin. Below the woman's left eye was a bullet hole, and there was another through her left hand. About the face and forehead were several deep gashes, and the back of her head had been beaten by a stick loaded with lead. When found Mrs. Richardson was still alive, but she did not recover consciousness, and died at noon. The murder was probably committed about 10 o'clock.

Cyrus Barnard was suspected of having committed the crime, and was kept under close surveillance. About 7 o'clock on Monday night Hopkins saw Barnard on his way home, and followed him. Approaching him just as he was entering his house, he called to him, asking him to go to his office. Barnard at first objected, but finally agreed, telling the officer to wait until he left a package in his house. The officer followed him to the door and struck a match. Almost instantly two shots were fired, and two bullets whizzed by the officer's head. Hopkins fired one shot, the ball passing through Hopkins's heart, killing him instantly.

The circumstances point to Barnard almost beyond the shadow of a doubt as the murderer. His shoes at the tracks found on the scene of the murder, and he had been known to possess a loaded cane, the same as used by the murderer. Barnard is believed to have been crazy, and is known to have been a man of desperate character and mean disposition. A revolver was found on him, of the same calibre as was used on the Richardson. In his pocket was found seventeen cartridges. He had been heard to make threats against the Richardson, for whom he had worked and with whom he had recently quarrelled. Several knives were found in the house and in the possession of the corner. The matter will be fully investigated.

Bellaire, O., July 8.—A cloudburst washed out culverts and bridges. Several houses, including a cannery factory, were washed away.

Columbus, O., July 8.—A cloudburst at Wagon creek drowned James Berry, wife and child, destroyed the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati railway bridge, a large trestle on the Pittsburgh & Ohio Valley railroad, a Presbyterian church and other buildings.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 8.—Traffic on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad is partially suspended, many bridges having been washed out between here and Parkersburg and Grafton. The bridges at the passenger station of the Baltimore & Ohio in this city have fallen, and the Ohio River railroad bridge is in great danger.

Centerville, July 8.—John Vince, an Englishman, 40 years of age, was found dead at his home, about one mile northeast of town. Word was brought to town and the corner notified. The man evidently had been dead several days. The last time the man was seen alive was on July 2, when he purchased some meat in town. He must have returned home at once, as the meat was found lying on the table in the package just as he took it from the shop. The body was badly decomposed when discovered. Vince was known to be subject to heart disease and is supposed to have died from that cause. He has a son in Westminster, Orange county, Cal.

New York, July 8.—Gen. Pierce M. B. Young, United States minister to Guatemala and Honduras, died at 11:30 o'clock on Monday morning. He arrived in this country in June, submitted to an operation at the Presbyterian hospital, and never recovered.

St. Paul, July 8.—A special to the Dispatch from Rat Portage, Ont., says a large excursion left Rat Portage on Friday, and upon arriving at the mouth of Rainy river the Canadian captain went ashore and got from the American customs officer clearance to touch at Fort Point, about twenty miles west of the mouth. The refreshment buffet of the steamer was not closed, as it should have been upon the arrival at the American shore. Among those present was a revenue officer, who seized the craft as a smuggler, and put every British sailor and passenger under arrest. The official called to his aid twelve fishermen, who boarded the boat and remained there all night. Yesterday Capt. McElfish was ordered to sail for the mouth of Rainy river. The captain, instead of going to the mouth, made straight for British waters. There Mr. Carpenter, the revenue collector, was politely told that he must disembark at once and take his men aboard the small tug Ethel, which Capt. McElfish had towed behind from Long Point for the purpose. As the Canadian outboarded the Americans to his men to get aboard the Ethel, which then sailed for Rainy river, leaving the revenue launch to pursue her way to Rat Portage. The revenue officer made a mistake in serving R. W. Bellows, first mate of the steamer, with some

papers, instead of the captain, who alone was responsible for the boat. The matter will now have to be settled between Washington and Ottawa.

Seattle, July 8.—A death which there is an atmosphere of mystery was reported at police headquarters by Gen. Matthews, of this city, a miner by occupation, who stated he had gone to a barn at the rear of the residence of Daniel K. Baxter, at Fifth avenue south, between Tessler way and Washington street, for the purpose of calling on Charlie Wilson, another old miner, to talk over a mining project in which both men were interested. Upon reaching the barn loft where the old man lived, Matthews was oppressed by the silence of the place, having felt sure that he would find Wilson there, and suspecting at once that something was wrong. Pressing his investigation further he was assailed by a foul stench, and upon pushing the door of the little room open the half nude body of Wilson, in a fearfully decomposed state, was found lying on the floor, the upper part being below the bed of filthy rags over which vermin crawled, while a colony of rats scampered away into the gloom of the loft.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE

The Diseases of Animals Bill Has Passed Its Third Reading.

The Times on United States Financial Problems—General Topics.

London, July 8.—During the third reading of the diseases of animals bill in the House of Lords today Baron Herschell, Liberal, introduced an amendment providing that, on an address from both houses, the privy council shall have the power if it is satisfied that a colony or country is free from disease to admit the cattle of such colony or country. Viscount Cross, Lord privy seal, opposed the motion on behalf of the government and the Earl of Kimberley seconded it. Lord Rosebery and the Marquis of Salisbury spoke on the amendment of Baron Herschell, and it was finally defeated on a vote of 108 to 26. The bill was then amended to become operative on January 1, 1907, and was passed.

All the Guatemalan troops have returned from the frontier and absolute quiet now prevails throughout the country. The general army review was one of the grandest sights seen here and President Barrios was enthusiastically cheered by the populace. The preliminary work of the exposition is fast being finished and the general interest taken is on the increase.

A Paris dispatch to the Times says: At the Fourth of July banquet of the Americans at the chamber of commerce on Saturday, June 29, Wayne McVeagh, referring to the currency question asked his hearers to have more faith in America and Americans than to suppose she would be dishonest in her national credit.

The Times has an editorial discussing the Democratic convention, and incidentally Mr. McVeagh's statement above quoted, which concluded by saying: "We believe still in the good faith and honesty of the American people."

Berlin, July 8.—The German foreign office is watching the Crete troubles with intense interest. Though the ministers are away on vacation all can be assembled here on 24 hours' notice. An official standing near to Prince Hohenzollern said today that the peace of the world depended on Turkey's moderation, enforced or otherwise, in this controversy. "If Turkey attacks Greece," he said, "Russia would immediately go to her rescue, while England will seek to protect her interests, and those of Austria being threatened, the Dreibund will be immediately engaged. No one can tell what the end will be in that case."

The Vienna Fremdenblatt, an official organ, declares in an article in its issue of yesterday that the powers are desirous that the trouble in Crete shall be settled at once, all of them being aware that a general upheaval in that island would lead to the breaking up of the Turkish empire. Therefore, the Fremdenblatt continues, the powers are determined to maintain the status quo at all hazards. The paper adds that neither a union of Crete with Greece nor the granting of autonomy to the island as claimed by the Cretan radicals will receive the assent of the powers.

The Vossische Zeitung has received advice saying that the Turkish warships in Cretan waters are totally unable to prevent the landing of expeditions from Greece, and narrates the capture of the Turkish torpedo boat Edler by a party of 25 Cretans. The Edler, which was built at Danzig for the Turkish government, was capable of developing a speed of 22 miles an hour. She was surprised during the night by the band of Cretans, who killed all of her crew except one of her engineers, a German.

CHOLERA IN CAIRO.

Many Deaths Are Reported from the Dread Disease.

Cairo, July 7.—Seventeen cases of cholera with five deaths among the Egyptian soldiers, seven cases and four deaths among the British soldiers of this place is reported. Three fresh cases and three deaths occurred yesterday from cholera. At Alexandria ten cases and five deaths. In Cairo and elsewhere up to the present there has been 46 cases of cholera and 403 deaths. Of this number 118 cases and 112 deaths occurred in the province of Charbich.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for 10 days and biliousness. One in a dose. Try them.

—We have found that the Rambler Wheel is the most popular among the leading cyclists, and deservedly so; you can put absolute dependence in the Rambler. Weller Bros., agents.

—We keep the newest styles in ladies' and gents' shoe shoes. Gilmore & McCandless.

ENDEAVORERS IN SESSION.

An Immense Gathering of Christian Endeavorers in Washington D. C.

The Capital is Daily Decorated in Honor of the Occasion.

Washington, July 8.—Between 40,000 and 50,000 visitors to the capital city are expected during the next few days to attend the sessions of the fifteenth International Christian Endeavor Convention, which begins today and continues through to the 13th. A vast amount of work preparing the programme for the convention and for the reception and entertainment of Endeavorers has been done by the local committee. From the enthusiasm which has been apparent all over the country it seems to be assured that the gathering will be the greatest of its kind ever held. A continued seating capacity of 10,000 will be available at any time during the convention, and the meeting places will be more numerous than heretofore. Three great tents pitched on the White lot, a government reservation just south of the President's mansion, a large hall and a number of churches will constitute the principal auditoriums, and at certain times meetings will be held simultaneously in all.

Aside from the interior decorations of the tents and churches, the citizens of Washington, particularly the merchants, have entered into the spirit of the convention and have joined in making the city attractive by the liberal decorations of their houses and places of business. Shop windows are bright with convention colors, and shields and other devices in colors, bearing the word "Welcome," are prominently displayed, and fronts of stores and buildings are draped. The government authorities have sent their assistance in decorating the public parks with appropriate foliage devices, which include the working out in plants and flowers the familiar "C. E." monogram combinations of letters, "Y. P. S. C. E." the convention flag in colors and other devices with scroll work.

A prominent feature of this year's convention will be the great chorus of about 4000 voices, which has been in training a long time for the gathering.

The programme committee has had in mind the bicyclists who attend the convention, and for them a number of routes to interesting points in the vicinity have been arranged. The programme for the meetings of the convention is about completed. In general it contemplates early morning prayer meetings, in the churches of the various denominations represented from 6:30 until 7:15. From 9:30 o'clock until well towards noon are to be held the meetings for addresses, reports, praise and discussion of various topics in the large tents and some of the large halls and churches. In the afternoon, scattered throughout the convention days, there will be denominational rallies in the several churches, officers and committee rallies and an informal reception in all offices of the state, territorial and provincial Endeavor unions by the officers and trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. The evening sessions are to be similar in many respects to those held during the morning.

Scrofula

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms; but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this: "In September, 1904, I made a mistake and injured my ankle. Very soon afterwards,

A Sore

two inches across formed and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

Foot

is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. H. BLAKE, 80, Berwick, Me. This and other similar cures prove the

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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Hood's Pills the best family cathartic.

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by an unexpected shower, which left your shirt limp and destroyed your comfort generally? If you use

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But protect yourself from poor imitations by asking to see the RED STAR LABEL on every yard.

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What more appropriate Wedding Gift for a young housekeeper than a set of

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Comprising Tub, Pail, Dish Pan, etc.

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Twice-a-Week Times.

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S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (also with Dr. John Wards, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.). Office at Ross's Livery, 100 Johnson street. Telephone 125; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Successor to John Dougherty. Tubs and cesspools cleaned, contracts made, for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jones, Pail & Co., Fort street, groceries. Cochran & Smith, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 120.

WANTS.

DRIVER WANTED—Vancouver Bakery, 75 Fort street.
14-15

WANTED—Good general servant. Apply 115 Mendon street.
15-16

HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for plot bottles. 5000 wanted. Phillips street, Pioneer Soda Water Works, 5 Yates st.
15-16

CHAIN—Wanted to purchase. Size 100 fathoms of big chain, iron chain or ship would answer. If in good condition, cost of iron not less than 15 inches. Address with particulars, and stating price for cash, to W. H. L. Times office. Friends answer wanted.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM Henry Lee, a native of the Township of Marlborough, Ont., aged about 30; of 1 or 2 ft.; formerly wore dark brown hair and dark chin whiskers. When last heard from, about eight years ago, was in British Columbia. His brother is anxious to correspond with him. Address JAMES LEE, Almonte, Ont. 15-16-dw

TO LET.

TO LET—Nice cottage on Turner st., James Bay & phone and bath. 1007 corner Carr and Simcoe st.
15-16

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Pair of gold-stamped spectacles. Finder please leave word at Times office.
15-17

FOR SALE.

PARCELS FOR SALE—In error, near Concession Station, 3 acres cleared, house and 4 barns; price, \$200 cash, or \$700 on any terms to suit; 20 acres at Almonte, for \$1000, on very easy terms. A. W. Moss & Co., Real Estate Agents, 70 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—Lady's car's home, is also a good driver. Address C. Times office.
15-16

**FOR SALE—4 lots on Ballist street; \$300 each; on monthly instalments of \$100 per month. G. W. Haynes, 9 Tronno's ave.
15-16**

SHEEP RANCH FOR SALE, cheap, on Pender Island. Address H. J. Robertson, care Times office.
15-16

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of Italian chairs, settees, tables, etc., at very low prices for cash, at the B. C. Furniture Co., J. S. Bell, manager.

**FOR SALE—A centrally located saloon; situated on a corner; cheap rent. Apply saloon, same office.
15-16**

WHY NOT TRY Marshall's whole wheat bread; also home made bread. 30 Broad street.
15-17

RANCH FOR SALE—South Spanish, 65 acres, of which 35 cultivated, with modern well, built house and other improvements. Particulars from Geo. Whidden, 16 Tronno's ave.

**FOR SALE—A portion of the N. & E. Ranch, Agricultural Society's land in South Spanish, containing 65 acres more or less, about 20 acres clear, never failing stream of water. For further particulars apply to the secretary, H. E. Halden, Tronno's P. O. B. C.
15-16-dw**

**FOR SALE—At a bargain, the Vancouver Hotel, 71 Yates street, Victoria, B. C., in good running order; for particulars apply to F. J. Dawley, P. O. Box 202, or on the premises.
15-16-dw**

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent per word each insertion; 500 words are received at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p. m.

A. & W. WILSON
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
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JEWELERS, ETC.

American Waterbury \$1. Nickel Alarm Clocks.

ANSONIA ALARMS, 50c. GERMAN ALARMS, 70c. Guaranteed two years.

S. A. STODDART.
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68 1/2 YATES STREET.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for the New Main Spring, the Balance and the Pallet Staffs, etc., and guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years. SEALS' TERTH WANTED.

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HENLEY REGATTA

A Very Interesting Description
of the Historic Race
Course.

Long Series of Great Aquatic
Events—The Record of the
Winners.

The annual rowing regatta at Henley-on-Thames may be likened to the yearly race meeting at Epsom when the Derby stakes are run for, and the Grand Challenge Cup, for which a Cornell crew competed unsuccessfully in 1895 and Yale is competing this year, may be compared with the Blue Ribson of the turf as being the trophy of all, in its class, which rowers are proud to take part in winning.

The regatta here was established in 1833, when the present series of aquatic combats were inaugurated and the Grand Challenge Cup, purchased by public subscription, was first raced for and won by a crew from Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Blue Ribbon of the river, allowing the Grand Challenge cup to be so called, is a handsome silver vase of Etruscan shape, 11 inches high, 12 inches in diameter and weighs about 300 ounces. The cup proper rests upon a stem of bullrushes surrounded by richly chased representations of waves and the body of the cup is decorated with water lilies and other aquatic plants.

Upon the obverse side of the Grand Challenge cup is a reclining figure of old Father Thames, holding in his hands an urn from which is issuing water, indicating the source of the river.

The reverse side of the trophy is a shield bearing the inscription: "Henley Regatta, Grand Challenge Cup, 1833." Finally the handles are bullrushes, forming into a body of rushes and lily leaves and around the body of the cup are inscribed the names of the crews who have been its temporary possessors, including Trinity College, Cambridge, 1833; Leander, 1840; Cambridge rowers, 1841 and 1852; Oxford University, 1843; Etonian Club, Oxford, 1844; Cambridge University, 1845; Thames Club, 1846; Oxford University, 1847 and 1848; Wadham College, Oxford, 1849; Oxford University, 1850, 1851, 1852 and 1853; Trinity College, Cambridge, 1854; Cambridge University, 1855; Chesham Rowing Club, 1856; London Rowing Club, 1857; Cambridge University, 1858; London Rowing Club, 1859; First Trinity, Cambridge, 1860 and 1861; London Rowing Club, 1862; University College, Oxford, 1863; Kingston Rowing Club, 1864 and 1865; Etonian Club, Oxford, 1866 and 1867; London Rowing Club, 1868; Etonian Club, Oxford, 1869, 1870 and 1871; London Rowing Club, 1872, 1873 and 1874; Leander Club, 1875; Thames Rowing Club, 1876; London Rowing Club, 1877; Thames Rowing Club, 1878; Jesus College, Cambridge, 1879; Leander Club, 1880; London Rowing Club, 1881; Exeter College, Oxford, 1882; London Rowing Club, 1883 and 1884; Jesus College, Cambridge, 1885; Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 1886 and 1887; Thames Rowing Club, 1888 and 1889; London Rowing Club, 1890; Leander Club, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894; and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 1895.

This year the Henley Regatta Stewards have added to the beauty and value of the Grand Challenge cup by placing it on a base of silver and ebony.

This base was designed by H. T. Steward, a well known architect of London, is octagonal in shape, eighteen inches high and sixteen inches at its base. Within its eight chests and rich Corinthian columns are eight bent silver panels, each bearing the names of the 56 crews who have successfully competed for the cup.

Beneath the columns are another set of panels designed to be filled in with the names of the victorious crews of the future. The new base alone cost \$1000.

The entrance fee for the "Grand" as the cup is generally termed, is six guineas (about \$31.50) and upon receiving the prize, the captain and the successful crew individually and collectively engage to return it to the stewards on or before June 1 of the following year.

The regatta at Henley lasts three days; begins each day at noon and lasts until 6 or 7 p.m., and not infrequently, ten races are rowed in a day. The president of the regatta is Lord Camoys, and among the stewards are Mayor Simmons, of Henley, who gave such a kind welcome to the Yale crew; the Earl of Antrim; Lord Antrim, and a dozen other well known gentlemen. The following are the events decided yearly at the Royal Henley regatta, to give the meeting its full title:

The Grand Challenge cup, for eight oars, open to any crew of amateurs who are members of any university or public school or who are officers in the British army or navy, or are members of any amateur club established at least one year previous to the day of entry.

The Steward's Challenge cup, for four oars; competitors must have the same qualifications as those who enter for the Grand Challenge cup.

The Ladies' Challenge cup, for eight oars, open to any crew of amateurs who are members of any of the boat clubs of colleges or non-collegiate boat clubs of the universities, or boat clubs of any of the public schools in the United Kingdom only; but no member of any college or non-collegiate crew is allowed to row for this trophy if he has exceeded four years from the date of his commencing residence at the university, and each member of a public school crew entering must be a bona fide member in statu pupillari of such school.

The Visitors' Challenge cup, for four oars; same conditions as for the Ladies' Challenge plate.

The Thames Challenge cup, for eight oars; the qualifications for this cup are the same as for the Grand Challenge cup, except that no one, except as excepted, may enter for this event who has ever rowed in a winning crew for the Grand Challenge cup or Steward's Challenge cup, and no one may row for the Thames Challenge cup and for the Grand Challenge cup or Steward's Challenge cup at the same regatta.

The Wyford Challenge cup, for four oars; qualifications the same as for the Steward's Challenge cup; but no one may enter for this cup who has ever rowed

ed in a winning crew for the Steward's Challenge cup, and no one may row for the Wyford Challenge cup and for the Steward's Challenge cup at the same regatta.

The silver goblets, for four oars, open to all amateurs duly entered for the same according to general rules of the royal Henley regatta defining an amateur.

An entrance fee is charged for each crew, varying from 6 guineas (about \$31.50) in the case of the Grand Challenge cup, to one guinea (about \$5.25) for the Diamond Challenge sculls.

The minimum weight for coxswains is 98 pounds; crews averaging 147 pounds and under 154 pounds, must carry not less than a 105-pound coxswain, and deficiencies must be made up by dead weight carried in the outboard's thwart, where it will be placed and removed by a person appointed by the committee.

The other rules governing the regatta are about the same as those in use almost everywhere, with slight modifications.

The prizes are presented to the winners at the grand stand, immediately after the last race of the final day's racing.

The entries for the regatta of 1896 closed June 25.

For the Grand Challenge cup there were nine entries, including Leander, New College, Trinity Hall, Eton and First Trinity, in addition, of course, to Yale.

For the Diamond Sculls, the Hon. Rupert Guinness, the holder of that trophy, Mr. Macdonell, of Chelsea, the Hon. Arthur Guinness, Vivian Nickalls, R. K. Beaumont, P. Boddington, H. T. Blackstaffe, J. J. Blaise, J. E. Jeffer, J. E. Mohr, S. S. Swann and E. A. Thompson, of Montreal, were entered.

The total number of entries is 58, one greater than the number of 1893, which was record year.

The Yale men are:

Stroke—George Langford, '97, age 20 years, weight 175½ pounds, height 6 feet ½ inch. Prepared at St. Paul, Minn.

No. 7—Ralph B. Treadway, '96, captain; age 22 years, weight 170 pounds, height 5 feet 11½ inches. Prepared at Phillips, Exeter, Academy.

No. 6—John McC. Langacre, '96; age 22 years 6 months; weight 175 pounds, height 5 feet 11 inches.

No. 5—Philip H. Bailey, '97; age 22 years 9 months; weight 180 pounds, height 6 feet. Prepared at Hartford High school.

No. 4—James O. Rodgers, '98; age 21 years 4 months; weight 178½ pounds; height 5 feet 11½ inches. Prepared at Andover.

No. 3—William M. Beart, '96; age 20 years; weight 162½ pounds; height 5 feet 8½ inches. Prepared at Hopkins Grammar school and Poughkeepsie military academy.

No. 2—Alexander Brown, Jr., '96; age 23 years; weight 170 pounds; height 6 feet ½ inch. Prepared at St. Paul's school.

No. 1—James H. Simpson, '97; age 22 years 5 months; weight 160 pounds; height 5 feet 11 inches. Prepared at St. Paul's school.

Coxswain—T. L. Clarke, '97.

THE BEST OF FRIENDS

The Invasion of Britain by the
Honorable Artillery Company
of Boston.

Enthusiastic Reception by Londoners
—Greetings Exchanged and
Friendship Sworn.

Liverpool, July 7.—The Cunard steamer Servia, from Boston on June 29, having on board the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, reached the landing place here at 4 o'clock. The Americans were greeted with the heartiest of cheers from the vast concourse of people and they made a lusty response. The enthusiasm displayed by the British has rarely been equalled. The Americans were met by the reception committee of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, the Earl of Derby, the Lord Mayor, many military officers, civic officials and a number of prominent people.

As the hour for the arrival of the company approached large crowds surrounded the Hotel Cecil and Euston station, where, however, they were kept outside the barriers. On the platform of the railway station was a large staff of military and civic officials and police. Along the route originally fixed for the parade were lines of patient crowds, some of whom had been there since early morning, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Boston Ancients, who, however, were not expected until 9:30, an hour later than the time last announced.

The train steamed into Euston station at 8:45, making another change in the time set for its arrival. It was drawn by two engines, which were decorated with stars and stripes and union jacks. Prominent crowds of people lined the street and stretching away in all directions along the route the Americans were to follow. Immediately the train stopped the Salem cadet band marched and drew up on the platform, where it played "God Save the Queen," while the crowds, barched, cheered until they were hoarse. The band of the station repeated the British national anthem, and then played "Yankee Doodle," the crowds remaining unmoved and cheering.

"After 'Yankee Doodle' had been played once there was a magnificent display for an encore. Representatives of the field battery of the London company were detailed to escort the Americans to the stony of the stony. The artillery company, on Euston Square. The main body of the Bostonians, all in full uniform, were drawn up on the platform, before they boarded the omnibuses in waiting, and started for the armory. The first question of the visitors was as to who won the last race at Henley. The whole route to Euston Square was lined with omnibuses drawn up in front of the headquarters, within half a mile of which the crowd was as thick as on Lord Mayor's day.

The cheering was deafening and all traffic in the neighborhood was stopped.

On entering the headquarters, the artillerymen immediately repaired to the reception hall, which was a brilliant sight and a perfect blaze of uniforms. Standing in a vacant space was Lord Colville, of Colross, in evening dress, the Earl of Denbigh and others in full uniform. They welcomed each guest as his name was announced, and this was the signal for more loud cheering. A large number of the visitors from across the Atlantic were in civilian dress, as they had not time to change their clothes. While the reception was in progress the band in the anteroom played national airs. The banquet, begun at 10 p.m. Many of the shops along the line of the proposed route of the procession which was to escort the Boston artillery company displayed the stars and stripes in great abundance. Upon the arrival of the second special train, containing the ladies who had accompanied the Boston artillery company at Euston station, many Americans were present to offer them a welcome.

In the procession from the reception room to the dining hall one member of the Boston company and one member of the Honorable Artillery Company of the London walked abreast. The Bishop of Marlborough, Mass., chaplain of the Honorable Artillery Company, said grace over the repast at 10 o'clock. The dining hall was very prettily decorated. Over the chairman's head on the wall was an elaborate device made up of the stars and stripes and the union jack intertwined and flanked on the right and left by the state flag of Massachusetts and the flag of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston.

The chairman after the dinner had been partaken of, toasted the Queen, and said that Her Majesty was showing the greatest interest in the visit of their guests. The toast to the Queen was drunk amidst enthusiastic cheers. Col. Walker, of the Boston Co., led a separate round of cheers by the visiting Americans and the whole assembly sang "God Save the Queen" amidst the wildest enthusiasm, the Boston men following the national anthem with their curious shouts.

The chairman then toasted the President of the United States. In proposing this toast he said it was a corollary of the preceding toast to the Queen. The president was regaled with the affection as the great head of a great nation and they hoped that his successors would always be leaders in the peaceful contests between the two English speaking nations. The company then drank the toast to the President standing, amidst cheers by all.

The chairman next toasted the Prince of Wales and the other members of the Royal family. He referred in his speech to the Prince of Wales' connection with both military companies, with the London company as a member and with the Boston company as an honorary member. Toasts to the army and navy and to the auxiliary forces followed.

The chairman then proposed the toast of the evening by saying: "Comrades from Massachusetts (cheers), with much pleasure I bid you a hearty welcome. A body of armed invaders for the first time in 800 years has successfully landed on our shores. We were comrades, but as relations we hope that it will not be presumption if we say that the Honorable Artillery Company greets its visitors as a fond parent would greet its only offspring. All we can say is it is high time you came home and reported yourselves to headquarters. (Cheers.) We regard your stay as too brief, and we hope you will return to America with an increased affection for the English people, and that you will disseminate it among your countrymen. (Cries of "We will.") I now invite all to drink to the health of our visitors, and I trust that this will commence an epoch of real peace between the two peoples."

Captain Henry Walker, upon rising to reply, was cheered for some minutes. When he was allowed to speak he began by saying: "Friends, I will return sincere thanks for this candid welcome, the forerunner of many greetings to come from the blood of our race. It is the same blood. This is still our home across the water. Capt. Walker then delivered an eloquent eulogy on the Honorable Artillery Company of London. He said: "We come here on a pilgrimage and we know that there are warm hearts behind this reception." He also spoke of the loyalty and enthusiasm of both corps for their native land and said: "Let these two companies be ever faithful to the principle that if disaster shall ever come you cannot say, I did it."

Feet the Nerves. Upon pure, rich blood and you need not fear nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are improperly and insufficiently nourished. Pure blood is their proper food, and pure blood comes from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic. It also builds up the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

Sunlight SOAP

IT MAKES HOME BRIGHTER

HOME IS VERY DEAR

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CURE SICK HEAD

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Distress, Bloating, Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing even if they only cure.

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Also they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head.

ACHE

In the back of so many heads that have in where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In trials at 25 cents, five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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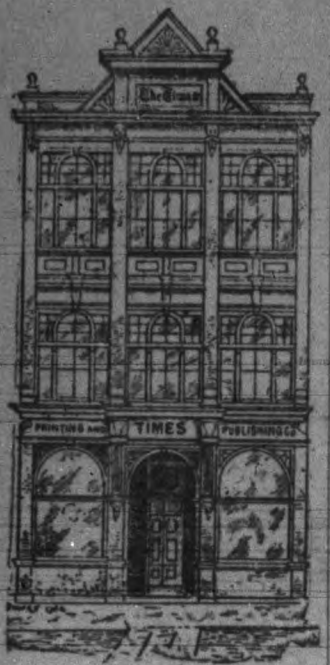
JULY.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER

Room 7, Board of Trade Building.



The Daily Times.

THE TUPPER PLAN.

A curious spectacle is that presented at Ottawa, and one without a parallel in the history of Canada since confederation. In fact, it required a Tupper to plan and execute the present political tableau. Who else would conceive the idea of hanging on to the reins of government after rejection by the people, for the sole purpose of providing offices for a crowd of greedy hangers-on? The Tupper scheme is not confined to filling up vacant existing offices with the faithful; he is also busily creating new positions as rewards for his supporters. This is a distinct violation of all constitutional rules and precedents, and Lord Aberdeen would be false to his duty if he gave his assent to such nefarious proceedings. Report has it that His Excellency has refused to sign a large number of orders-in-council making such appointments. It is to be devoutly hoped that the reports will prove true, and that the Governor-General has administered the rebuke for which Tupper's actions called. At present it seems uncertain whether the defeated leader and his colleagues will vacate office or wait to be kicked out by parliament. Men blessed with dignity and self-respect would have before this time taken the plain hint given by the country, but nobody need be astonished at any exhibition of hardihood on the part of the Tupper combination.

Since the above was written the announcement has come from Ottawa of Tupper's resignation. The country has at last some cause for a feeling of relief.

THE DEMOCRATS.

At the Democratic convention in Chicago there is likely to be much less plain sailing than the Republicans experienced a few weeks ago. From the start there was little doubt that McKinley would be the choice at St. Louis, with a platform including protection and "sound money." The Democrats will have more trouble in selecting their ticket and constructing their platform. From the fact that the free silver men elected the temporary chairman and gained control of the organization it seems plain that they will carry the convention their way. Free coinage of silver and a non-committal pronouncement on the tariff question is the programme that finds favor with the greater number of the leaders. This platform, they hope, will capture the Republicans who "bolted" the St. Louis convention on the coinage question, and they also see a prospect of gathering in the Populists. Of course there would be a danger of a bolt by the Democrats who are wedded to a gold standard, but the silver men argue that they would gain more than lose by the free coinage cry. As to the ticket, there is great uncertainty. Senator Teller, the leader of the silver "bolt" from the Republicans, is freely spoken of for president. Mr. Hoar, of Indiana, Mr. Brand, the apostle of free coinage, and John H. McLean, of Cincinnati, are also mentioned. At all events, the Democrats are likely to go into the fight with a free coinage platform and a free coinage ticket. With these they may win, for they will undoubtedly take many republican votes throughout the West. Those who do not wish to see another financial disturbance and a resulting severe depression can only hope that their efforts may not be successful.

If the mayor wants a rallying cry for the next municipal election here is one that will answer admirably: "Heaven Suspects Duncan."

Among the rumors of local interest is one to the effect that a telegram has been received from Ottawa conveying the information that the governor-general has declined to ratify the following appointments: Chief Justice Davis as commissioner on Behring sea claims, Attorney-General Elberts as justice on the supreme court bench, and Dr. Duncan as quarantine officer at William Head.

There is a conflict of opinion among eastern judges as to the validity of ballots where the voter's crosses appear alongside the candidates' names instead of in the white discs opposite. Ontario county court judges have declared such ballots good, while Judge Pagnanelli of Montreal says they should be thrown out. It is a pity there should be any doubt on this question, as in some close constituencies the results may be affected. As we have already pointed out, the statute appears to expressly allow the cross to be marked within the division where the candidate's name appears, though it indicates the disc as the proper place. Then there is the ruling of the superior courts that any ballot should be accepted, which clearly indicates the voter's intention.

Communications.

OUR LATEST FOLLY.

To the Editor.—It would appear as if the people of Victoria are never tired of perpetrating a folly. I am led to this conclusion by the nominations for officers of the Board of Trade for the year beginning the present week. The board as constituted for some time has not shown itself to be possessed of much influence. Notwithstanding its partisan proclivities, its anxiety to do service for the Conservative party and its determination not to embarrass the Dominion government, it does not seem to have carried even ordinary weight with its recommendations. On the contrary its resolutions were quietly ignored or else the board was turned down with a snap that quite upset its nervous system. What shall we expect now? A partisan organization with a still more partisan executive dealing with a government towards which it is avowedly and practically hostile. It will have about as much weight as Dan Apples on a prohibition platform. **MERCHANT.**

BRIDGE FOR TRAMWAY CO.

To the Editor.—In regard to Ald. Tupper's petition, signed by W. J. Macdonald and 148 others, to the mayor and council asking that a by-law be introduced and submitted to the electors to provide for building a steel and stone bridge in conjunction with the tramway company in place of the broken bridge at Point Ellice, I would like to ask and to know what right the council have to ask the electors to provide for building any bridge for or in connection with the tramway company in view of the fact that that bridge was not within the city limits when the franchise or charter was given to the tramway company? As I recollect, in 1892, when the residents near the eastern boundary of the city petitioned the council to urge the tramway company to extend their service to them, a committee was appointed to investigate and interview the company, and their report was that the then president of the company contended that whereas their franchise or charter extended only within the limits of the old city boundary it was not incumbent upon them nor were they expected or compelled to extend their service farther, except at their own option. According to that ruling, what right has the city to build any bridge for or in connection with the tramway company? Though they should grant away facilities to the company to build their own bridges, as similar companies do in other cities. **ELECTOR.**

A BIG WALNUT LOG.

The largest walnut log or tree in eastern Kentucky, and perhaps in the world, still lies on the mountain side four or five miles from this place, and is as yet unsold, although thousands of the same kind have been taken from these parts. The tree, indeed, is quite a giant, and is worth a good sum of money, and would have been marketed long ago but for the location, being far up on the mountain side above the celebrated "yellow rock" cliffs, almost out of reach of anything. Fifteen years ago, before the worth of walnut lumber was known in this country, thoughtless bee hunters located a swarm of bees far up in its massive branches, and obtained permission from the owner to fell it to the ground. It took good axmen one whole day to loosen it from the stump. The bees were found to be pouring from a large limb or branch 100 feet from the ground, and the branch was almost as large as any of the other trees growing around in the forest. Seventy-eight pounds of choice honey was taken from the limb. Then the men proceeded to measure the tree and from actual measurements found it to be 9 feet in diameter at the place where it was cut from the stump and exactly 100 feet to the first limb. The bark on the log is six inches thick and now the only appearance of decay is in the falling of the bark. Some years ago, Philadelphia capitalists undertook to purchase the log, and offered the owner a fine farm in the blue grass part of Kentucky for it, but from unknown reasons they did not trade. Now it is said that a lumber company from Washington will soon purchase the log, and will pay a handsome sum of money for it. If they should buy it, it is a question how they will move it from its long resting place above the impenetrable ledge of yellow marble. **Cincinnati Inquirer.**

Don't destroy your Coupons in Reid's Bicycle Contest; a discount of 10 per cent. will be given on every cash purchase on presentation of the Coupon until August 1st.

BURRARD DISTRICT.

The Official Declaration Made by the Returning Officer.

Mr. Schofield, the returning officer for Burrard district, made his official declaration of the poll for Burrard district on Monday. The result gives Mr. Maxwell a majority of 298. The following are the results:

	Bowser, Cowan, Maxwell.
I.	17 124 105
II.	21 88 90
III.	25 126 122
IV.	54 102 180
V.	43 105 109
VI.	9 43 44
VII.	20 59 60
VIII.	12 31 63
IX.	30 127 117
X.	35 119 102
XI.	45 140 104
XII.	9 11 8
Cochran	4 14 12
Port Moody	14 15 15
Moodyville	11 27 6
N. Vancouver	2 10 5
Howe Sound	12 20 14
Cortes Island	7 8 2
Valdes Island	12 4 13
Rivers Inlet	4 2 6
Esquimalt	10 21 24

Total 420 1214 1512
Majority for Maxwell, 298. There were 60 spoilt ballots.

A NOVELTY IN MAGNESIUM LIGHT.

Magnesium for flash or "torch" has been very popular for some time past, but ribbon or wire is very liable to "give out" just when the light is most needed, except when special precautions are taken or arrangements made. But the new method of burning seems to offer a perfect medium for artistic combustion. It consists in the "sandwiching" of magnesium powder between sheets of paper impregnated with potassium chlorate. Magnesium powder is placed between two sheets of paper, which have been pasted over with starch. The whole, when dry, forms one single sheet. Next, each side is covered with a piece of paper impregnated with potassium chlorate, and the whole covered with a further sheet of paper pasted on each side, a thick sheet, almost like cardboard, being thus produced. It may then, when perfectly dry, be cut into lengths and ignited as required. According to the Journal of Chemical Industry, the combination is quite safe and keeps well. **British Journal of Photography.**

WONDERFUL THINGS THAT ARE NEAR.

The Philadelphia Press says: "Flying is solved. The principle is known. A mechanical expert is all that is now needed to make it successful. Fractional flight is to-day not more than five or ten years off."

"A glowworm makes light with about one three-hundredth part of the force used in ordinary artificial light. When men know how to make light as cheap, streets and homes will be as light as day for a mere fraction of what light now costs. This is near. Vacuum illumination without incandescence is already in full operation, and in a year or two should cut down the price of light to a sixth of its current cost, and in five or ten years light in a city may be, like water, turned on in every house at will."

"Compressed air has long been known the best way, theoretically, to store force for use in transportation. There is no waste and no deterioration. The need is a cheap and efficient motor to apply compressed air to city transportation. If this can be done, first the trolley poles and wires will come down, next the horseless, air-compressed motor carriage will do all the work of city delivery."

"When these things come the only use for gas will be for cooking—if this is not done by electricity. Factories, also, before many years, will be run by transmitted electric power. This has begun to be done and in five or ten years will be completed, and the factory fire and boiler will be a thing of the past."

"The city of the future, and in no very distant future, will have no trolley poles or wires and no horses. All movements will be on rails by silent air motors or by horseless carriages equally silent. All pavements will be asphalt. Unlimited light will be as cheap as unlimited water is to-day. No coal will be delivered at private houses and no ashes taken from them. With no horses, no coal and no ashes, street dust and dirt will be reduced to a minimum. With no factory fires and no kitchen or furnace fires, the air will be as pure in the city as in the country. Trees will have a chance. Houses will be warmed and lighted as easily and cheaply as they are now supplied with water."

"A city will be a pretty nice place to live in when the first twenty years of the twentieth century are passed."

CHILDREN'S INVERTED DRAWINGS.

The crystalline lens in the eye, like the lens of a camera, causes the image of an object to be inverted upon the retina. Psychologists have yet to explain in detail, however, why we see things right side up, instead of the inverted position corresponding to the retinal image. Though it is believed that the reversion is effected mentally, and is determined and controlled by sensations of touch. There is no difficulty in accepting this explanation, for every photographer gets so familiar with the inverted positions of things, as seen upon the screen of his camera that he never thinks there is anything strange about the topsy-turvy picture which he focuses. In connection with this question it has lately been pointed out that many young children draw things upside down. Whether this habit depends upon the inversion of the retinal image is, however, difficult to say. Mrs. D. H. Scott states in Nature that if a child who draws things upside down, when drawing on a horizontal table, is asked to draw on a blackboard placed vertically, he will draw everything the right way up. Thus the explanation of inverted drawings seem to be that some children have a difficulty in drawing upon a horizontal surface things they always see vertically.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

We clip from the Educational News the following facts and figures concerning the English language: "Three centuries ago it was employed by less than three million people; to-day it is spoken by over one hundred and fifteen million people in all parts of the globe, and is constantly increasing, both as to population and territory. At present it is distributed as follows: United States, sixty-five million; British Islands, thirty-eight millions; Canada, exclusive of French Canadian, four million; West Indies, British Guiana, etc., one million and a half; Australasia, four million; South Africa, India and other colonies, two and a half million. This includes only those whose mother tongue is English, on account being taken of the vast number who speak English, but who have another tongue." The increase of English speakers is calculated to be fully two million annually. No other language of modern times has made such rapid progress. Three hundred years ago the three million people who spoke English resided principally on the British Isles. Now it is spoken more or less in nearly every country on the face of the earth.

The principal languages which compete with the English, not considering such as Chinese and Hindostanee, are French, Spanish, Russian and German. French is practically stationary as regards the number of its adherents; Spanish is largely spoken in South America and the southern part of North America; but it owes its prominence to the colonizing genius of its speakers. Where German is introduced it rapidly gives way to the native tongue, generally English; Russian, like the German, has little influence upon the Western civilization. It is a remarkable fact that while the English in their colonies and offshoots have absorbed millions of aliens there is no record of any great body of English speakers having become absorbed by any other race. In the United States there are millions of Germans and other foreigners who have become merged with the English to a single generation, they losing even their family names; and the children in many cases do not understand their parents' language. In Canada, however, the French-speaking population is increasing faster than the English-speaking. This is not because the French element absorbs the English, but because it is almost absorbed by any other tongue, it is almost always absorbed by the English. "The English has practically driven the French out of Egypt, and it is rapidly driving the Dutch out of Africa. This has been accomplished in Egypt within a dozen years. The change in Africa is being effected with even greater activity. As the English-speaking settlers rush into the new country, the Dutch and other languages, which are rarely to be met with, drop into the backwoods and are finally lost."

EDUCATION IN SWITZERLAND.

A report from the British legation in Berne, which has just been published by the foreign office, refers to the educational system in Switzerland. Education there is encouraged and developed to a wonderful degree. The gratuitous distribution of food and clothing to poor children in elementary schools is made when they have long journeys or when the weather is winter is very bad and they have to remain during the middle of the day in school. In reply to a government circular on the subject, 1087 schools wished for assistance under this head; in eighty-nine schools something was already done in this direction for the children, and many were altogether opposed to it on the grounds that in many cantons it was not required, and was needed only for those in the mountain districts.

The Swiss have not only shown great zeal for education, but also a great spirit of religious toleration in all that concerns their educational system. In some cantons where the population is mixed Protestant and Catholic, religious instruction is given on a certain day and at stated hours, so that if the parents wish their children to have nothing but a secular education they can be absent during that time. Mixed schools also exist in some cantons, and are attended by children of both communions.

There cannot be called secular schools, for in a canton, like Zurich, for instance, where Protestants are in the majority, a Roman Catholic child receives instruction in the elements of Christianity with readings from the Bible with a Protestant school fellows, until he is ten years old, when his special preparation for confirmation by his own pastor begins. This system also prevails in St. Gall, where the Roman Catholics are almost double the Protestants in number. School administration, organization and instruction are in the hands of each canton, and elementary education is compulsory everywhere. In 1893 the cost of education was about ten shillings for each inhabitant, and there is about a similar amount per head of the population given in federal subsidies for educational purposes. **—London Times.**

MOSQUITOES IN ENGLAND.

A correspondent writes that mosquitoes have made their appearance in Hertfordshire. The writer has caught them in his room at Barley, Royston. The specimens caught have been very characteristic to the foreign mosquito, especially the American variety. Our correspondent believes that they have been brought to England with timber, for in foreign parts the legs of timber, which are usually carried down the rivers, have on them mosquito eggs, gathered from the surface of the water, where they breed and so in this manner are transported to England, where the sunshine hatches them, and they fly away. One means of keeping the pest down would, he thinks, be for "every person to carefully examine his bedroom window in the morning and kill them, as by so doing they would be prevented from laying their eggs and breeding. Now is the time to set to prevent them from spreading. They may easily be known by their resemblance to gnats, but have a long trunk or proboscis, and by making a humming noise when approaching the face or hands of a person." **—London Standard.**

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Irrespective of former cost—all reduced to \$2.00.

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Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Kodaks at Fleming Bros. Govt. at Trout rods and flies, see our fine stock at Fox's, 78 Govt. St.

Get your tickets for the I. O. O. F. excursion to Seattle on Aug. 1st.

A consignment of butter and fruit paper on sale, Johnston's, Douglas street.

The meeting of the Jubilee Hospital directors called for last night was postponed for a week.

At eight o'clock this evening the W. C. T. U. will hold their annual meeting in Temperance Hall.

Brisden, prince of trick riders, rides a Rumber with G. & J. tires—the easiest wheel to ride and the best. Weller Bros., agents for British Columbia.

The board of school trustees will meet this evening for the purpose of considering the charges against members of the fire brigade in connection with the McElroy fire.

Robert Roberts, of Birmingham, Eng., lectures in the A.O.U.W. hall this evening, under the auspices of the Christadelphian Society. His subject will be, "Is man an immortal being?"

At the annual meeting of the Y. W. C. A., held at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Grant last evening, the following officers were elected: Miss McElroy, president; Miss Kewenaw, treasurer; Miss Josie Spencer, secretary.

Archibald McGregor, an employee at Spratt & Gray's iron works, had his collar-bone broken in a runaway accident yesterday afternoon. He was thrown from the wagon and the horse rearing itself from the vehicle galloped through Government street with nothing but the shafts.

Previous to his departure from Vancouver, Mr. James Thompson, manager of the Victoria branch of the Hudson Bay Company, was presented with a handsome marble clock by the clerks of the Vancouver branch. Mrs. Thompson was presented with a pair of opera glasses. Mr. Lockyer succeeds Mr. Thompson as manager of the Vancouver branch.

The Methodist camp meeting opened at Sidney yesterday. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Barrett, a Port Townsend evangelist, and by Rev. J. F. Betts and Rev. J. P. Hicks. Until the close of the camp meeting the Victoria & Sidney railway will run trains from Hillside avenue station to Sidney at 9:30 a.m., 4 p.m. and 7:15 p.m. The usual 7 o'clock train will not run until then.

The following is the programme for the Fifth Regiment band concert at the Mount Baker hotel, commencing at 8:30 this evening: March, "Dorset"; Wiegand; overture, "Light Cavalry"; supper; exhibition of trick bicycle riding by Baisden, the prince of trick riders; caprice, "First Heart Throbs"; Ellensberg; selection, "Southern Melodies"; Couterne; Spanish ladder act by Cary and Duray; intermission of 10 minutes. Descriptive piece, "The Post Horn"; Shawver; fantasia on American airs; Bendish; Baisden the prince of trick riders; selection from "Martha"; Flo-tow; God Save the Queen.

Hope Lodge, No. 1, Degree of Honor, installed officers yesterday evening as follows: P. C. of Honor, Mrs. Cavin; C. of Honor, Mrs. Whitelaw; Lady of Honor, Mrs. Newman; C. of Ceremonies, Mrs. Penketh; Recorder, Mrs. Wicks; Treasurer, Mrs. White; J. W. Kewenaw; Miss Dratt; Fisher, Mrs. Townsend; Inside watch, Mrs. Abel; Outside watch, Mr. Gawley. A short programme followed. Miss King sang "The Modern Ideal Girl" very well and Miss Victoria Penketh rendered a solo beautifully. Refreshments were served by the ladies and their guests adjourned to the lower hall where they danced till the hour was late.

A number of the striking fishermen who arrived at Vancouver from Rivers Inlet give the following particulars of the trouble with the cannery: The cannery offered 6 cents a fish and the men in a body demanded 10 cents, refusing to take a boat out unless their terms were accepted. As the cannery would not listen to them, the fishermen, both whites and Indians, some 800 in all, camped at the head of the Inlet, where they stayed some days to see if the cannery would change their mind, but as they remained firm the fishermen left. The Indians have mostly gone to their homes and the men claim that only about 24 fishermen are left at the cannery. The leaders of the strike made a point of warning the men not to resort to violence and the meetings held there were quite orderly. The men claim that at the price offered by the cannery, it is impossible to make any-

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MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

thing as the price of necessities is so high. The men also claim that had the cannery shown any disposition to deal with them, they would no doubt have come to terms.

Don't howl when you get a bite but order next order to the G. S. R. Co., 38 Port St.

A great many complaints are heard of the shooting of young birds, particularly pheasants. The offenders are principally boys. A couple of arrests and heavy fines might put a stop to the practice.

To-morrow afternoon Mr. Byrnes will offer at his salerooms an assortment of furniture and household goods, and also a number of bicycles of English make. The latter are expected to go under the hammer about quarter past two o'clock.

A session of the provincial police court will be held to-morrow morning to hear the particulars in a minor assault case and in the case of a man charged with causing a disturbance on the steamer Islander on her last trip from Port Angeles on July 4th.

At the next meeting of the council Ald. Thinks will move that the mayor be requested to instruct Mr. H. P. Bell, C. E., to furnish an estimate of the cost of a stone and steel bridge across Victoria Arm at Point Ellice. This is practically the same resolution that was defeated on Monday evening.

The annual general meeting of the British Columbia board of trade will be held at 3 o'clock p.m. on Friday next, July 10th. The annual reports will be presented, officers, council and a board of arbitration elected, and Mr. R. W. Pearce will move to amend the by-laws by reducing the entrance fee of members from \$30 to \$15.

The steamer Walla Walla, which sailed from San Francisco this morning, has the following cabin passengers for Victoria: W. Stevens, Mrs. Otis, Doe, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Stevens and two daughters, Milton P. Crosby, Mrs. D. Brown, Mrs. T. J. Davis and children, Mrs. A. Isaacs, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. E. R. Savannah, S. J. C. Birch, S. Savannah, Fred Burns and wife, George Grimsom, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. A. Jones, Mrs. McDonald, Miss Watson, Mrs. Clark, W. H. Bliss, J. Renwick, W. Adams, A. J. McAllister, Mrs. Douglas, daughter and son, A. Langdale, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Seale and child, Mrs. W. Bliss, Mrs. Langdale, C. W. Palmer and wife, Miss Adair, Rev. Len Brainer, Sydney Clark, Emily Clark, Rose Clark, Mrs. J. Renwick, Mrs. R. Machin and son.

The efforts of the Agnesian Society to assist the Jubilee Hospital have met with that success which they undoubtedly deserved. Yesterday afternoon and evening and to-day the bazaar has been liberally patronized, and the most of the work has been sold. The receipts yesterday totalled over \$900. The expenses are necessarily high, but after these are paid there will be a substantial balance for the hospital. Last evening Mr. Finn's orchestra furnished an excellent programme of music. The different booths were well patronized, particularly the ice cream and lemonade stands. The wheel of fortune also was the centre of a large group of gentlemen, who contributed a substantial sum to the general receipts. The officers of the Agnesian Society wish to thank those who so freely contributed cake and other supplies for the luncheon and who assisted in other ways, also to Mr. Finn for furnishing the orchestra. The bazaar will close this evening, and a large audience is confidently expected. An orchestra will be in attendance.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—R. B. Hooper, Mrs. Giles, Chas. Lafarge, C. H. Little, Mrs. Little, Jos. Myer, J. T. Bray, Mrs. Burnett, Master Burnett, W. J. Connell, P. Freiberger, H. Bonnard, H. Smith, J. Lodge, W. H. Everhard, P. Johnson, J. Anderson.

Per steamer Charming from Vancouver—Capt. Irving, F. S. Barnard and wife, Miss Prior, R. Collier, F. Wheeler, R. G. Penn, C. H. Wilkinson, J. W. Campeon, C. Smith, H. W. Findlay, A. York, Jas. Pearson, G. Mitchell, A. R. Taft, Mrs. B. H. Wilson, J. H. Hamay, J. Willis, R. J. Horton, J. L. Beckwith, J. Boyd, Miss Allan, P. Angus, W. G. Pinder, F. M. York, J. Graham and wife, C. A. Lett, T. Pressay, Mrs. Metcalf, Miss Wilson, Miss Carr, Miss M. Carr, Mrs. Wilson.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Mrs. Duncker, J. Phillips and daughter, T. Toner, G. Markham, F. Hosling, Mrs. A. T. Kendall, S. Silvertown, Miss Braid, A. F. Hallway, Wm. Rankin, Miss Madron, Mrs. P. Levy, Mrs. Cavanon, W. P. Shryvall, F. Frolich and wife, Miss Town, Miss Brayborn, Mrs. P. A. Peetis and son, W. H. Norris, G. H. Seelig, P. Peterson, S. F. Asham, Geo. Butler and wife, Mrs. T. Cooper, Miss Rouse, Mrs. Bush, Mrs. Seeley, J. T. Williams, Mrs. M. Nohm, L. McLeish, G. H. Gibbons, J. Arksham, D. Colsky, C. Billing, P. McRay, S. D. Day, A. Filman, G. Anderson, P. Swanson, P. Johnson, Mrs. Duncker, Mrs. T. Reed, Mrs. F. H. Reif, K. S. Johnson, Miss Brandin, W. Young, E. W. Shutter and sixty-eight excursionists.

CONSIGNEES.

W. Wille, W. J. Dwyer, Speed Bros, Hardress Clarke, Erskine Wall & Co, H. C. Market Co, E. G. Prior & Co. Per steamer Charming from Vancouver—Weller Bros, Spratt & G, J. Piercy, Thos. Kilpatrick, Lens & L, Mrs. R. L. Drury, D. R. Pottinger, R. W. Higginbotham, Ames Holden Co, Hong Lee, P. F. Geiger, V. & E. Telephone Co, G. C. Hinton, Con Hy Co.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Henry Young & Co, Southwick Oil R. Co, Nicholles & R. Johns Bros, Hall R. Co, Haste & Bannerman, Vancouver H. Co, Stuart & C, J. Johnston, Union Brew Co, Oppenheimer Bros, J. Scott, New Vancouver Coal M. & L. Co, A. H. Wallbridge, P. McQuade & Son, The A. H. Co, W. Bourness, Jno. Colbert, Hy. Fralich, L. Goodacre, Hudson Bay Co, Vie L. & M. Co, J. N. Benson, Okell & M, Brackman & K, Mrs. R. V. Byrnes.

Parasol 20 per cent off! The remaining stock of our new and fashionable parasols will be offered (to clear at the above great discount, Lansdowne House, Yates street, John Partridge.

We are in the field for good printing at fair prices—G. S. R. Co., 38 Port St.

The Children

Look their best during the holidays. Have their photos taken by . . .

SKENE LOWE.

BRAEMAR IN PORT.

N. P. Liner Arrives From the Orient
Death of One of Her Passengers.

Maude Returns From West Coast—
Extensive Repairs to City of Nainimo.

After an eventful voyage of 18 days the steamship Braemar, which is under charter to the Northern Pacific steamship company, arrived at the outer wharf at an early hour this morning. Her steerage passengers included 84 Japanese and 11 Chinese for Victoria. The only saloon passenger was R. Spain of Hongkong, who also left the steamer here. She has 5,000 tons of freight on board.

The Victoria freight agent, Mr. C. H. King, is being threatened, and the steamer will probably get away some time this evening. As the Braemar neared the outer wharf one of her Japanese passengers died. He had been sick for some time and the ship's doctor pronounced his illness lung trouble. Dr. Duncan, the acting quarantine officer, was on board at the time and he concurred with the decision of the ship's doctor. Another of the steamer's Japanese passengers was not on board of his own accord but through his own carelessness. He went on board the steamer at Yokohama to bid one of his friends good-bye. When he leave-taking was over, the Braemar was steaming towards Victoria. He has not yet decided whether to remain here or go back on the return of the steamer.

Port Townsend, July 8.—An ocean race of 12,000 miles, half way around the world, began this week between two splendidly equipped British ships, Yarkand and Lucipara, bound to Calcutta, British India. The Yarkand loaded a cargo of lumber at Port Hickey and sailed from this port last Thursday. Her captain will take the western course, passing to the southward of Australia. The Yarkand has sailed from the Sound on two previous voyages to Calcutta, once going by the way of Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope and the other voyage by the way of Australia, and made both passages in about 180 days. The Lucipara, which leaves today will take the route via Cape Horn and Cape of Good Hope. The Yarkand has just come out the drydock and is in rim condition, and the bottom of the Lucipara is somewhat foul, otherwise both ships are evenly matched, and shipmasters are much interested in the outcome, which is the first race from Puget Sound to India.

A large force of ship carpenters and joiners, under the direction of Mr. W. Stephens, are at work on the steamer City of Nainimo, recently purchased by R. Dunsinuir & Sons. The steamer is being completely overhauled, and when finished will be as good as new. Her staterooms are being enlarged and furnished with new fittings. The whole steamer will also be repainted. She is at present tied up at Spratt's wharf, but will be placed in a few days on the Buller slips for final overhauling. The work will be completed in about three weeks, when the Nainimo will be placed on the Victoria-Comox route.

The C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Maude, Captain Roberts, returned from the West Coast last evening, bringing the sealskins secured by the Indians off the coast. These number about 500. The Maude's passengers were John Braden, C. P. E., who has been prospecting in the Sargol valley; Rev. Fathers Van Nerve, Braven and Neulman; Miss Armstrong, one of the teachers of the Alborn Presbyterian Indian school; Capt. De Silva and W. Serault.

Captain Wm. Tornstrom of the American schooner Comet, has reported to the hydrographic office, Port Townsend, that "On June 28, 1896, in lat. 48 deg. 30 min. N., long. 129 deg. W., he passed what was apparently a piece of a vessel's keel, bolted together, about 50 feet long, and which had evidently been in the water for some time."

Steamer Miowera will sail on Friday morning for Honolulu, Suva and Sydney. There is a small amount of freight, flour and salmon to be shipped from here.

The directors of the Y. M. C. A. hold their regular monthly meeting at eight o'clock this evening.

PERSONAL.

Lieut. Governor Dewdney has gone to England.

C. H. Gibbons returned from the Sound last evening.

C. H. Wilkinson returned from the Mainland last night.

Hon. J. H. Turner is confined to his room with a severe cold.

Captain John Irving returned from the Mainland last evening.

F. J. Wheeler and C. A. Lett, of Vancouver, are at the Hotel.

P. S. Barnard and wife are passengers on last night's Charming from Vancouver.

Charles V. La Farge, purser of the steamer City of Kingston, is spending the day in the city.

Eon. T. A. Brasse, son of Lord Brasse, is at the Grand Hotel. He leaves on the Miowera for Australia.

J. T. McIlwaine, representative from British Columbia to the Supreme Lodge A. O. U. W., has returned home.

Hewitt Bostock, M. P. for Yale-Carlton, left last night for his constituency. He will proceed thence to Ottawa in a few days.

—Bankrupt stock of Stores No. 9, Happy Thought, only \$36, at Perry & Turner's old stand, Johnson street.

MANY LIVES LOST.

Over 25,000 People Perished in the Great Northern Japan Tidal Wave.

Many of the Survivors are Injured and on the Verge of Starvation.

Particulars of the terrible calamity in northern Japan are learned from Japanese papers received by the Braemar. The official figures add to the fearful loss of life through the tidal wave, the total number of death being 25,082, number of persons injured, 1,947, and number of houses destroyed, 6,508. In Iwate Prefecture, where over 17,000 people perished, the wave reached a height of 80 feet.

The papers are occupied in constructing theories as to the cause of the sudden ocean disturbance. Some suggest that a volcanic eruption had taken place far out in the Pacific, and point out that Hawaii and the eastern Pacific coast felt its effects. Another theory is that the wave was occasioned by an extensive displacement of the sea bed on the southern edge of the Lascara Dips.

In many instances the bodies of the victims, recovered five or six hours afterwards, appeared as if they had been tossed by the waves for seven weeks. These bodies are piled up in heaps as soon as recovered, and in many places there is nothing with which to cover them. In some out-of-the-way places so many people have perished that the remains were unable to bury all the bodies washed ashore, and they lay under the broiling sun on the beach.

The injured in those districts are in a pitiful condition. The medical assistance is insufficient, and nothing is being done to relieve their sufferings. The government, however, has taken hold of the matter and is doing everything in its power to send relief to the poor unfortunates. Subscription lists have been opened at Yokohama and other centres, and many are contributing generously to aid the sufferers. From Hakodate over 500 koba of rice were sent to various places where the survivors were on the verge of starvation. One paper states that the survivors are living on fish washed ashore by the waves. They are compelled to eat them raw, as they have no cooking utensils. A dispatch, which is not official, dated June 20th, states that over 60,000 perished in Iwate Prefecture. This dispatch could not be confirmed, but in all probability when a fuller investigation is made and all reports are received, the official figures will be more than doubled.

The wave rose to such a height that foot ships, which were in Kamajiri were carried into inland fields and left there almost uninjured. Their owners are now wondering how they are going to get their vessels back to the ocean.

CONVICTS OF AUSTRALIA.

Many of the public buildings, and most of the streets of Hobart, Tasmania, were built by convicts. There is a fine carriage road, nearly 125 miles long, leading from Hobart to another town across the island, which was made entirely by the convicts.

Transportation of convicts to New South Wales and Victoria stopped in the 40's; in Tasmania in 1853 and in West Australia in 1868. The last ship load of convicts sent to New South Wales was not permitted to land. West Australia took the passengers and was promptly ostracized by the other colonies. The real reason for the cessation of the transportation of convicts was that the authorities in England found that it did no good; there were just as many criminals after a shipload was sent away as before.

In these convict colonies when a man had served two-thirds of his time he was given his liberty, within a certain boundary, allowed to doff the stripes and work for himself. If he transgressed he was taken back to prison and made to finish his sentence. Many became good citizens. At the present day it is unsafe to ask an Australian who were his grandfather and father. Many of the most prominent men in the country, those holding government and professional positions, are descended from convict laborers sent to Australia many years ago. One "Honorable Mr." is the son of a transported gamekeeper.

Some of the released convicts fled to the surrounding islands and became the dreaded beach combers. They were dreaded as a pestilence by mariners, who would not under any consideration, have one of them on their ships. When gold was found and so many hundreds flocked to Australia, the roads were dangerous on account of bushrangers—ticket-of-leave convicts who took to highway robbery. They went about in bands of from 20 to 30, and in their fights with the mounted police, who scoured the country for them, often came out ahead.

Some of the leaders of the bushrangers became famous. Capt. Melville was the most noted of these. They took horses, cattle, clothing, provisions without asking anybody's leave and never paid for the open air and when a good haul of gold dust was made would divide it and scatter for a while.

Capt. Melville was supposed to have amassed half a million dollars worth of gold. He was captured and remained some years in prison, persistently refusing to tell where his treasure was hid. He committed suicide without disclosing his secret. Another bushranger was shot by a police captain, who bent over him with consolation in the form of a whiskey flask. "You'll be dead in a few minutes," he said to the bushranger, tell me where your gold is?" With an oath of refusal the bandit died.

Don't destroy your Coupons in Reid's Bicycle Contest; a discount of 10 per cent. will be given on every cash purchase on presentation of the Coupon until August 1st.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

Boys' Summer Attire.

Never a time when such very little money would so correctly outfit the boy for summer as to-morrow at Cameron's. Boys' washing blouse suits, white flannel fronts, navy collars and cuffs, trimmed with white braid, \$1.05. Boys' sailor suits, navy serge, navy collars and cuffs trimmed with gold braid, \$1.50. Boys' navy cloth sailor hats, trimmed with gold braid, fancy monogram, 25 & 50 cents.

CAMERON, THE CASH CLOTHIER,
55 JOHNSON STREET.

CAMPERS' AND BEACH SHOES AT

A. B. ERSKINE'S, Cor. Government and Johnson Streets. . .

Seen 'Em? What?

Why our summer coats and vests that we are selling for less than half price. Men's fancy vests worth \$2 and \$2.50, clearing for \$1 each. Men's white flannel coats and vests, slightly soiled, were \$5 now \$2.50. Odd coats and vests at half price.

Gilmore & McCandless,

35 AND 37 JOHNSON STREET.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

Victoria Lumber & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,

Have again opened their yard at Laurel Point, and are prepared to supply Contractors and Builders, ROUGH and DRESSED LUMBER, in any quantity to suit the purchaser, at an extremely low figure.

Call and get PRICES before buying elsewhere. We are selling for CASH ONLY, but you will find the price is a sufficient inducement to buy from us.

Call at Our Yard—Laurel Point.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS KNOW THAT

...Strawberries Are Scarce...

This is true. We have paid higher prices for strawberries this year than any previous year. We have no choice only the best, selected fruit, and our Strawberry Preserves may possibly be equalled, but positively never excelled. If you have been unable to purchase strawberries yourself

Try Okell & Morris' Strawberry Preserves.

THEY ARE THE PUREST AND BEST.

Summer Goods

WEILER BROS.

Filters, Hammocks, Garden Seats, Refrigerators, Butter Crocks, Steamer Chairs, Camping Outfits, Japanese Mattings, Mason's Fruit Jars, Ice Cream Freezers, Door and Window Screens, (made to order).

WEILER BROS.,

Seagram's Whiskey

THE SOLE AGENTS ARE

H. P. BIRNEY & CO., Ltd., Wharf St.

All Ladies

Know that to make a cake good baking powder and the finest flavoring extracts are necessary. GOLDEN WEST extracted baking powder are absolutely pure. All good grocers keep them. They are the best.

SIDNEY HOTEL, BANACH, B. C.

Healthy, clean, comfortable, lovely beach; no mud flats; good bathing and boating; telephone connection with the city. Trains leave for Victoria 8.15 a.m. Returns 4 p.m. Terms, \$6 per week. 1373m F. G. NORRIS, Proprietor.

IN SOUTH AFRICA

Prodigious Results Brought About by the Extension of its Railways.

Kimberley, the Diamond Miner. The Country and the People.

Johannesburg, May 17, 1896.—If you want to realize the prodigious results which may be brought about by the extension of railways, go to South Africa. We talk commonly of railways facilitating communications and helping the development of a country, but here we find huge countries as large as European States, full of natural wealth, practically created at one stroke by the mere act of laying on the surface of the earth those two thin iron ribbons which stretch ceaselessly and apparently to no purpose over hundreds and hundreds of miles of barren ground, and yet in the end are found to be, in fact, precious veins and arteries, carrying to and fro the full life-blood of modern wealth and civilization, enriching equally those that bring and those that take away, and opening up possibilities of property and comfort, nay, of existence itself, to millions that cannot be estimated.

The first and of the first railway in our South African colonies was turned in 1860; at the end of 1863 there was a mileage of 2,533 in working order, and that total is being rapidly increased. The distance from Cape Town to Kimberley, opened in 1885, is 647 miles; in Matfeking, the present extreme limit of Cape Colony, 870 miles, and the line is being rapidly pushed forward towards Bulawayo, to open up the immense regions of Central Africa, which have been secured to the British Empire largely, if not mainly, by the enterprise and genius of one man. The distance to Johannesburg is 1,014 miles, the first 500 of which (to De Aar Junction) are carried over the Kimberley-Matfeking line.

Starting from Cape Town, you are carried for the first 160 miles (as far as Worcester) over a fertile and occupied country. You then mount up the splendid face of the Hex river, winding and winding gradually upwards, through a region of sand and stone, and then reach the immense upland known as the Great Karoo, at a height of 3,000 feet above the sea; at De Aar and Kimberley the land rises to over 4,000 feet; at Johannesburg to 5,055. The great Karoo itself seems utterly barren; covered at sparse intervals by stunted bushes and hairy grasses, which nevertheless after rain burst for a time into sudden verdure, and afford a scanty subsistence, over huge areas, to flocks of sheep and goats. Cultivation is impossible; miles and miles are traversed without sight of a human being, almost of a living thing; the tiny stations with their grandly-painted names and European appliances seem a mockery upon the few abutments which break the monotony of the wilderness.

As you get on, some kind of scanty herbage spreads itself more or less over the endless expanse of veldt, out of which rocky knobs and ranges—the "kopjes" of South African nomenclature—thrust themselves with much picturesque unevenness in all sorts of sizes and directions. In time the kopjes become fewer and more distant, and the whole country swells itself out in endless undulating plains of half-carpeted sandy soil. From now and then the road of the train tells you you are crossing a bridge; you see below you a wide river bed without a drop of water in it. Scarcely an acre do you see the whole way, which seems either cultivated or uncultivable, as those words would be understood by a British farmer. No doubt we see the country at its worst. In the dry winter season, after a specially dry and hot summer, the best of the grass looks like a nap upon a threadbare garment.

And yet, when after rolling on through this unvaried scene for two days, you step out into Kimberley or Johannesburg, you find yourself in a swirl of feverish activity, surrounded by all the apparatus of modern British civilization. Ten years ago it would have taken six or eight weeks of patient trekking in ox-wagons to get up here. You now roll or sleep comfortably through a journey of 30 or 50 hours. You would then have been welcomed into a laager. You now pass along flaming ships with all the Paris fashions on the one side, and garish blankets that serve for Kaffir garments on the other. You can get your hair shampooed, with all the most exquisite toilet necessaries—at every corner; well-cramped liquor bars confront one not only at every corner, but several times on your way from one corner to another. The streets are full of noisy Cape cabs, driven by Kaffir or Malay drivers, who will dash you impartially over the alternate mountains and pits, which form the roads at the modest tariff of 3s. 6d. per hour; nay, did we not travel in the company of a set of accomplished bookmakers, come down for the Kimberley races, where we saw the South African derby run with its grand stand and paddock and ring and Totalisator; the diamond princes and other aristocracy drinking champagne in their private carriages, the colored population availing themselves eagerly of the various modes of making their fortunes so kindly proffered by distinguished-looking white capitalists on the outskirts of the course?

Kimberley is essentially a one-industry and a one-company place. The kings of the community are the diggers of the De Beers. Nothing can exceed their kindness to strangers; scarce any works in the world are so splendidly conducted, and on so princely a scale. Nowhere can be found a more conspicuous example of the inexorable economic law of modern industry which thrusts out the individual worker and the small capitalist, and replaces them by the unity and concentration of one huge association. To the four main diamond mines now united under the De Beers company there were at one time no fewer than 3,258 individual claims. At the time when the great consolidation scheme was started, the impossibility of working individual claims at a profit had reduced the number of workers to

42 companies and 56 individual owners. By degrees, at a total cost of £14,500,000, the whole of the above properties (and some more) were combined in the colossal company, who have managed their affairs so adroitly that their capital stands at only £1,000,000; and while spending more than a million annually on the mines themselves, irrespective of other charges, their total profits for the year have exceeded a million and a half. The mines are magnificently conducted.

A gigantic crane, operating ceaselessly, brings up a load of six tons of blue ground from a depth of 1200 feet in 40 seconds. The levels underground swarm with grunting and grunting Kaffirs, working half naked at full speed. From the mines now open the output is 8000 tons of blue ground per day; each ton on an average contains one carat weight of diamonds. We were present in the office when the daily consignment of yesterday's gatherings from the sorting floors came in under armed escort. The diamonds were unpacked and weighed before us, and were enough they amounted to within a trifle of 8000 carats. At the sorting table I myself discovered one diamond of from 70 to 80 carats; next day one of the directors came in to show us the biggest of that day's finding—a diamond of 210 carats, worth over one thousand pounds sterling. As is well known the Kaffirs who work in the mines and at the tables are carefully searched, and are kept in cantonments which they are never permitted to leave until the term of their engagement is over. Nevertheless, the Kaffirs are very cunning, and strange thefts do occur, in spite of every precaution, from time to time. They make cuts in the flesh and slip in diamonds. Then run them into the horny parts of the sole of the foot. One escaped, but was overtaken; having first innocently fired a pistol, loaded with a diamond, into a cow's broadside. A muslin bag was shown to us full of small diamonds that had been cut out of the calf's leg. It was a bare calf in 1888, when the whole town on which the city is now built could have been bought for a few thousand pounds. It now contains a population of nearly 150,000 inhabitants. Kimberley is still in the tin age, its walls as well as roofs of its houses Johannesburg abounds in solidly-built and handsome, not to say florid, houses built of brick and stone; and in the best streets as much as £200,000 is being asked for good building stands of 15-20 ft. high. Johannesburg believes in itself; the price of town lands is rapidly rising, in semi-boom; whole quarters are being laid out in sites for country villas, with roads and avenues laid down. Inside the town there is much gorgeousness; yet scarce anything looks quite finished; high erections about on empty stances, tin shanties in close proximity to ambitious towers, the streets are mostly metal, and if rain came on, smart ladies (if they demand themselves so far as to walk at all) may be seen wading through inches of red liquid mud. The highest building in the place is a huge tower, in no known style of architecture, surmounted by a clock. Hitherto anonymous, it has to-day disclosed itself by exhibiting on each of the four sides of the top story, in letters of gold ten feet high, the name of Markham, a draper. The prettier features in the town are the graceful verandahs in wood or light iron castings which run round the buildings, sometimes up to the third story.

But look at Johannesburg from the heights that encircle it, and it is a beautiful city. Admirably placed on a ridge which runs parallel to the celebrated Main Reef, its suburbs are detached villas, each surrounded by trees and garden, nestle in the hollows on either side, or climb up the slopes of undulating heights which run all round. The garden and paths of each may not always be nicely kept, but trees have been planted everywhere—especially the eucalyptus, the cedar, macrocarpa, and the ginkgo—trees which have grown with extraordinary rapidity, and as you look down from above, and take your eye of the world in or red earth quarters of the Kaffirs, you seem to be looking down upon a city of ancient gardens.

Fine villas are arising, or being laid out, all round; but Johannesburg is no place for a poor man. Money simply runs out of your pocket; you get precious little for it, and no questioning of a price is tolerated. Hotel board is usually £1 per day; for a time lately it was 25 shillings. For that you can get nothing outside of meal hours except an extreme favor. Cabs charge 1s. 6d. per hour by the day; 11s. 3d. after eleven o'clock at night. If you dine out a mile away you are asked 10s. for the double journey. Drive out two miles, go down a mine and keep the trap waiting for an hour or so, and you will not get off under 25s.

Tradesmen and mechanics of every kind get wages of a pound a day and they need it to maintain a family. A decent working man's house (tin, of course), with three rooms and a kitchen, will cost him £10 a month; water (of which there is very little) will cost him 12s. 6d. a month whether he gets any or not; sanitation (of which there is none at all about 3s. 2s. a year; house-duty, poll tax, etc., will bring the total up to £20. The landlord of one hotel of 80 rooms pays £50 a month in rates and taxes. A decent lodging for a young clerk will cost £12 per month. Then as to household expenses, four costs from 4s. to 6s. a lb. (duty 1s. on 100 lbs); bacon, 1s. 6d. the lb, as there was a duty of 1s. 3d. on every pig, brown, live of six; eggs are now 5s. 6d. to 6s. a dozen; butter, 2s. 6d.; in winter, 3s. 6d.; milk, 1s. per bottle (quart best bottle); potatoes, 4d. a lb; vegetables are scarcely to be had; 1s. 6d. even 10s. have been paid for a cauliflower; oatmeal, 7s. 6d. for a 14lb tin; one shilling for a dram of whiskey; cigars 1s.

—Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Fredricktown, Mo. This remedy is one of the best medicines ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by all druggists. Henderson Bros. & Langley, wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Our stock is replete with everything that is new in Art Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Royaline Crepons, etc. Sample sent to any part of the province. Welles Bros.

—We supply shaving outfits that we guarantee. Get one, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Ladies, a fine line of Art Cretonnes and shawls at Fox's, 78 Govt. St.



IT'S JUST WASTE and more than waste to pay away your good money for poor soap when you can buy

Eclipse

Soap as cheap. The majority of Canadians are now using Eclipse. Do you belong to the majority? For sale by all grocers.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., Manufacturers, Toronto.

THE BRITISH GREAT SEAL.

The Lord Chancellor is the only member of the British cabinet who is not allowed to go outside of Great Britain. This is because he must have the great seal in his personal custody, and to take the great seal outside of Great Britain would almost be an act of high treason. When Cardinal Wolsey was Lord Chancellor he took it with him on a visit to France, and thereby hastened his fall, in the opinion of many. The great seal, which is a double silver disc into which molten wax is poured, when an impression is required for a state document, was once used for culinary purposes. While Lord Chancellor Brougham was staying, in 1833, at Rothamsted, the Scottish residence of the then Dowager Duchess of Bedford, the ladies of the party got possession of the great seal and hid it, much to the lord keeper's distress of mind, for he feared it was lost. He was blindsided by the ladies and sent in search for it in the drawing room. At last, to his intense joy, he dragged it forth from a tea chest, and then to celebrate its recovery, used it for baking pancakes in the kitchen.

A Snap-Happy Thought: Cooking Store, extension closets, only \$37, at Perry & Turner's old stand, Johnson street.

—Ozell & Morris damson and green race preserves are a luxury. Try them.

Sun Life Insurance Company, OF CANADA.

New Policies taken up in 1895, \$6,864,002, nearly \$800,000 more than any other Canadian company. Agents, A. H. HARMAN & CO., 44 Broad St.

Notice.

Beaumont street, between Government and Langley, is closed to traffic.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

TRANSPORTATION.

Still the Fastest.

BUFFET TO ALL ROUTES. GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. ROCK BALLAST—NO DUST.

Connecting at Duluth with the magnificent passenger

Sts. Northwest and Northland. For St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Buffalo, and all points East. The trip of a lifetime.

The Shortest Route to Kootenay Points.

Overland to Seattle 10 p.m. Coast line 8:30 a.m. Overland to Seattle 8 a.m. Coast line 5:30 p.m. For further information call on or address R. C. STEVENS, J. H. ROGERS, AGT. G.W.P.A., Seattle. 75 Government st.

No Trouble

To furnish information about Splendid Service offered via "The Northwestern Line" from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago—it's a pleasure. If you contemplate a trip East, please drop a line to T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., and receive illustrated folder, free, with detailed information about the three superb trains leaving St. Paul and Minneapolis every day in the week, together with any special information you may desire. Your home agent will sell you tickets via this first class line and reserve you sleeping car berths in advance, on application.

F. W. PARKER, Puget Sound Agent, Seattle.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m. Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAYS. Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m. Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SUNDAYS. Leave Victoria at 9:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m. Leave Sidney at 10:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

TRANSPORTATION.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and From All European Points

From Montreal. Allen Line, Numidian, July 25. Allen Line, Parisian, Aug. 1. Deming Line, Labrador, July 25. Dominion Line, Angloman, Aug. 1. Beaver Line, Lake Ontario, July 25. Beaver Line, Lake Superior, Aug. 1.

From New York. Cunard Line, Umbria, July 25. Cunard Line, Lucania, Aug. 1. American Line, New York, July 25. American Line, Paris, Aug. 1. White Star Line, Adriatic, July 25. White Star Line, Germanic, Aug. 1. Anchor Line, Anchorage, July 25. Anchor Line, Anchorage, Aug. 1. Nor. German Lloyd, Aller, July 25. Nor. German Lloyd, Spree, July 25. Allan State Line, Nebraska, July 25. Allan State Line, California, Aug. 1.

For rates, berths, tickets, and all information, apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Cor. Fort and Govt. Sts., Victoria, General S.S. Agent.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Is the only direct line to the

Cariboo

Kootenay

Gold Fields.

Passengers should leave Victoria for Kootenay points on Friday, Sunday and Tuesday nights, making direct connections for

Nakup, Three Forks, Sandon, Nelson, Robson, and all Kootenay points.

For Rates, Maps, etc., apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria.

GEO. M. L. BROWN, Dis. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27.

Taking effect June 21st, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 11:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 2 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Puimprey Pass, Thursday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Puimprey Pass and Moreby Island Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHWEST ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson, and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock, when sufficient inducements will be offered to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notice.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 26.

To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Saturday March 21st, 1896.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

Daily and Sunday.

For rates and information apply at the Company's office.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN.

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows calling at way ports as freight and passengers may order.

For freight or storehouse apply on board, or at the company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street.

TRANSPORTATION.

Oregon-Asiatic Steamship Line.

FOR HONOLULU, CHINA AND JAPAN.

ASLOON, 4,300 tons, due 25th June. MOUNT LEBANON, 2,900 tons, 15th July.

F. C. DAVIDGE & COY., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, IMPORTERS OF.

Japanese Rice, Silk and General Merchandise.

Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the company's wharf, foot of Fishon st., San Francisco, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1896, at 10 a.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change. The splendid, new 3,600 tons steel screw steamer Mariposa, Thursday, July 2nd, at 2 p.m. or immediately on arrival of the ship mail.

For passage apply to 114 Montgomery street. For freight apply to 227 Market St. J. D. SPENCE & CO., General Agents, R. P. RITHEY & CO., Agents, Victoria.

POINTS ON PUGET SOUND.

SS. "ROSALIE"

Leaves Victoria Daily at 10 a.m., except Sunday.

Arriving at Victoria Daily except Sundays at 6 a.m.

Leaves Seattle at 12:30 a.m., Daily except Sundays.

For tickets and information call on J. K. DEVLIN, Agent, 75 Government Street.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

The only line running

2-DAILY TRAINS-2

Spokane, St. Paul, Duluth, Grand Forks, Winnipeg.

Through Pullman Sleeping Cars.

Elegant Dining Cars.

Upholstered Tourist Sleeping Cars.

THROUGH TICKETS.

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all points East and South. Also to China and Japan via Northern Pacific U.S. Co.

The only all rail route to Nelson, B. C., and Kootenay Gold Fields.

For full information, time cards, maps, etc., call on or address

E. B. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 225 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

FOR

Puget Sound Points.

TAKE THE FINE STEAMER

"City of Kingston"

Speed, 18 knots. Tonnage, 1347.

5:30 p.m. Lv. Victoria, 11:30 a.m. Ar. Seattle. 11:30 a.m. Lv. Seattle, 5:30 p.m. Ar. Victoria. 5:30 p.m. Lv. Victoria, 11:30 a.m. Ar. Seattle.

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

*Daily except Monday.

E. B. BLACKWOOD, Agent, Victoria, B. C.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Nelson Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Seattle.

7 a.m. Lv. Spokane, Ar. Seattle 5:30 p.m. Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays, arriving at Nelson at 2:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:30 p.m., same day. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Kaslo on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same day.

CHINESE QUESTION

A Vancouver Mass Meeting Takes Strong Ground in Favor of Restriction.

Resolutions Carried—The Employment of Chinese in Island Coal Mines.

Vancouver, July 7.—The meeting at the market hall convened for the purpose of considering the question of the restriction of Mongolian immigration, was largely attended last night, the hall being well filled. A number of ladies were among the audience. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. McPherson, M. P.

Mr. Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, who was called upon to move the first resolution, made a strong speech, in the course of which he referred to the employment of Chinese in the coal mines of the Island. He pointed out that notwithstanding the existence of a legislative enactment forbidding the employment of Chinese underground, some of the mine-owners acted in open defiance of it. Although six years had passed since this provision for the protection of the white miner had been made they had now to commence again and to spend hundreds of dollars in testing its constitutionality. He referred to the gallant fight against the employment of Chinese labor the manager of the New Vancouver Coal Company had long made, but he had to tell his hearers that unless relief came very soon this unequal contest would have to be relinquished. The manager had already been advised by his directors that he would have to employ Chinese and he had communicated with the Miners' Association to that effect. They knew that they had their sympathy and his desire to help them stand out against this Chinese competition, but under the circumstances he would not continue to hold out against those who employed Chinese in their mines. Mr. Smith moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Bowser, and carried unanimously:

"Whereas in the opinion of this meeting the importation of Chinese into the Dominion has resulted, and must inevitably result, in injury to the best interests of the country by the unfair competition of such Chinese in the labor market; the introduction and perpetuation into our midst of filth, immorality, polygamy, gambling, the opium habit and other evils; and whereas the continued wholesale immigration of such Chinese is a serious menace to the peace and prosperity of the Dominion, and of this province in particular. Therefore, be it resolved, that we call upon the Dominion government to increase the tax or duty levied on Chinese under section 8 of the Chinese Immigration Act (48, 49, Viet. Ch. 71) from \$50 to \$500."

Mr. James Wilkes, of Union, in moving the second resolution, told the history of the intense competition of the Chinese and Japanese at Union, where one of the coal mines is worked exclusively by Chinese, the officials only being white. In the other mines, every white man has a Chinese or Japanese working with him. A result is that these aliens exceed in number the white men of the Union district. This, he thought, is a serious reflection upon the legislation responsible for it. He stated that the Vancouver Coal Company employs white labor, but if they have to continue to meet the unfair competition of others employing Chinese, they will also have to employ Chinese. His resolution was:

"Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting the importation of Japanese into the Dominion is injurious to the best interests of the country, by unfair competition of such Japanese in the labor market; and whereas, the labor of such Japanese is unnecessary for the development of the resources of the country; therefore, be it resolved, that we call upon the Federal government to take such steps as may be necessary to restrict such Japanese immigration, upon the same lines as proposed in connection with the Chinese."

Mr. Field-Johnson seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hawson proposed the third resolution, which was carried as follows: "Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that some action be taken to bring the question of Mongolian immigration to the notice of the Federal government by the preparation of a petition, to be circulated and signed in all portions of the province to be afterwards presented to the government at Ottawa; said petition to cover the ground set forth in the resolutions passed at this meeting; and that a representative provincial committee be appointed from this meeting, with power to add to their number, draft such petition, obtain signatures thereto, and forward the same to the British Columbia representatives, for presentation at Ottawa."

Mr. Cotton seconded the resolution, pointing out in his speech that the provincial legislature had failed of its duty by rejecting the anti-Chinese clause on many occasions.

Mr. N. C. Schou moved: "Resolved that copies of the former resolutions be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, with the request that the same shall receive official endorsement and support; and that the various members of the provincial legislature be requested to use their best endeavors to secure such endorsement."

Ald. Bethune seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

—Mrs. Rodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoea set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial, but got no relief. She then sent me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea, but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He sent his recovery to this wonderful remedy. —Mrs. Mary Riley, Sidney, Mich. For sale by all druggists. Henderson Bros. & Tansley, wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

British Columbia.

ALBERNI.
On Wednesday afternoon, at 3:29 o'clock, while most of the residents were enjoying the recreations of Dominion Day, the premises occupied for the last eighteen months by Dr. Watson and family, situated about three minutes' walk from the settlement, was totally destroyed by fire, involving the loss of valuable medical and surgical instruments, a considerable library of professional and other books, clothing, furniture, etc., and the irreparable loss of household treasures, many of them heirlooms. The fire is attributed to a defective stovepipe, and within a few minutes of its discovery made rapid progress, despite many buckets of water. The whole roof was soon ablaze. The doctor and Mrs. Watson were the only persons at home, and no help of any kind was available.

VANCOUVER.
Some careless picnickers started a fire in Stanley park on Sunday and left it. Next day it had spread considerably and one of the fire engines was employed all morning putting it out with streams of water pumped from Coal harbor.

The Matsqui dyke (the old one) gave way on Sunday morning in three places. The prairie is covered with water, but not to as great a depth as in 1882 or 1894. It was hoped up to the hour of breaking that the dyke would hold out. It has now been demonstrated that a dyke can be so constructed as to withstand the high water pressure, and this will be done as soon as the water falls to its normal stage and the gates are made absolutely perfect. The loss to the settlers, however, this season will be considerable. They were busy yesterday removing their live stock to the highlands, where they will be kept till the water recedes, which will be in a week or ten days at the furthest.

The Hotel Vancouver lawn was the scene on Monday of a rather unusual and curious operation, which proved very puzzling to people seeing it from a distance. The large tennis floor in the northwest corner of the lawn was completely covered with white cotton and on this were numerous rows of boxes and square patches of a dark color. Among these a number of Chinamen with wooden rakes were working. Close inspection revealed the fact that the Chinamen were raking out partially wet or damp tea, being that saved from the recent accident near Anasiss and brought back to Vancouver to be dried. Under the direction of Mr. W. Brown, of the C. P. R. freight department, the cases were carted up to the lawn and opened up, the tea being spread out to be dried by the sun. As over a carload of tea was rescued, much of which is but slightly damp, and all of which will be only slightly injured by the wetting, quite a large saving will be made.

George Hutton, customs watchman, of the Empress of China, caught a Chinaman landing a boat load of 110 bottles of wine and 2300 cigars from the steamship. The goods were seized and the Chinaman fined \$50.

NEW WESTMINSTER.
The Dominion Pulverizing Co. had their first clean-up some days back, and they report most encouraging returns. From 250 tons of sand \$890 in gold was extracted, a yield of over \$300 per ton. There are millions of tons of gold bearing sand between the mouth of the river and Yale, all easily accessible, and if the gold can be extracted successfully from it, the lower Fraser river diggings will soon outclass South Africa in gold production. The Dominion Pulverizing Co. are so pleased with the result of their first clean-up that they are about to place orders for \$20,000 of additional pulverizing machinery.

The Royal City mills saved on Saturday two beautiful sticks of fir timber, probably the largest ever shipped to the eastern market. They were cut by Messrs. Gilbey Bros., at their camp on the Vancouver road. These sticks are each 70 feet long, and square 26 inches. One tree was over 100 feet long, and in addition to the 70 foot timber, it produced three logs of 22, 24, and 26 feet in length, respectively. An idea of the very gradual taper in the girth of these trees may be had from the fact that one end of the longest log was about 6 feet in diameter, and the other end was trimmed off at 50 inches through. In the whole length there was not a single knot.

REVELSTOCK.
Kootenay Mail.

It was thought till a little while ago that danger from floods and washouts was over for this year, but the weather for the past two weeks has been so exceedingly warm that the creeks and rivers have risen rapidly. The Columbia at Revelstoke kept rising steadily up to last Tuesday, when it was within sixteen inches of its 1894 mark, which was the highest for many years. The water was up to the top of the brush mattress on the river bank, and near the bridge, both above and below, was eroding the bank. Mr. Fraser's house on the west side of the river was flooded, and on Wednesday morning he and his family had to move out. The fire-escaper, too, rose considerably, and backed up a dangerous jam against the railway bridge. On the main line, east of here, bridges were taken out by the creeks at Alport Canyon, Twin Butte and Six Mile creek, and trains were delayed two days. West of Revelstoke, the Eagle river was heavily swollen, and between Griffin Lake and Simons there was nearly two feet of water on the track. The C.P.R., however, met all the difficulties with great energy, and, as high water is abating somewhat, will no doubt be soon running on time again.

On the south branch the third bridge from here went out, one of the Montana slough bridges, and traffic is yet suspended. This difficulty is not by the steamer Nakusp coming up the river from Arrowhead, and transferring passengers from that place.

The government bridge across the Illellumet was taken out, and one on the Big Bend trail about eleven miles from here. It is also reported that several places on the Arns, Lardeau Cuts, Hall's, Landing and others are under water, and that it is no to the railroad depot at Arrowhead. The bridge on Fish Creek is also said to be in danger.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Ogilvie's Hungarian flour, \$5.25 to \$5.50	Lake of the Woods flour, \$5.25 to \$5.50
Ragley,	Superior,
Planifter,	Snowflake,
Snowflake,	X X X,
Olympic,	Lion,
Premier (Enderby),	Three Star (Enderby),
Five Star (Enderby),	Superfine (Enderby),
Salmon,	Wheat, per ton,
Oats, per ton,	Barley, per ton,
Midlings, per ton,	Brass, per ton,
Ground feed, per ton,	Corn, whole,
Corn, cracked,	Commeal, per 10 pounds,
Onion, per 10 pounds,	Roller oats, (Or. & N. W.),
Roller oats, (B. & K.) 7th,	Potatoes per sack, old,
Potatoes (new), per lb.,	Cabbage,
Cauliflower, per head,	Hay, baled, per ton,
Straw, per bale,	Green peppers, cured, one doz.,
Onions, per lb.,	Spinach, per lb.,
Lemons (California),	Apples, Australian, per box,
Oranges (Riverdale), per doz.,	Pine Apples,
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per gallon,	Rhubarb, per lb.,
Fish—salmon, per lb.,	Smoked blonkers, per lb.,
Kipperd herring, per lb.,	Eggs, Island, per doz.,
Eggs, Manitoba,	Butter, creamery, per lb.,
Butter, Delta creamery, per lb.,	Butter, fresh,
Butter, California,	Cheese, Cheddar,
Hams, American, per lb.,	Hams, Canadian, per lb.,
Bacon, American, per lb.,	Bacon, rolled, per lb.,
Bacon, long clear, per lb.,	Bacon, Canadian,
Shoulders,	Land,
Meats—beef, per lb.,	Veal,
Mutton, whole,	Spring lamb, per quarter,
Pork, fresh, per lb.,	Pork, sides, per lb.,
Chickens, per pair,	Turkeys, per pair,
Turkeys, per lb.,	

NEAR TO DEATH'S DOOR.

This was the Condition of the Young Son of Mr. John English, of Lakehead, Ont.—Extremely Nervous, Debilitated, Suffering Without Vitality or Vigor, the Highest Medical Skill Was Unable to Battle With His Disease.

Whatever may be the cause, it is unfortunately too true that large numbers of children are afflicted with nervous troubles. There are many cases of more aggravated conditions and develop into what is really a feature of paralysis.

A result of severe sickness some years ago, Robert B. English, the young son of Mr. John English, who conducts a large cooperative business in Lakeside, Ontario, became the victim of what seemed like chronic nervousness. The child was taken with severe twitchings accompanied by fits that were deemed to speedily wreck the whole system. Naturally the best medical skill was brought into requisition, but no relief was secured. South American Nervine was used, and with the result that after six bottles had been taken the boy was restored to perfect health and is today one of the most robust and healthy children in his section of the country.

The case of Miss Stevens, of London, Ont., daughter of E. A. Stevens, of the Stevens Manufacturing Company, is a somewhat similar case. Twelve bottles of medicine cured a severe case of paralysis there.

The great secret of Nervine is that it cures at the nerve centres, and for this reason is a panacea sure, certain and lasting, in all cases of nervous troubles, general debility, indigestion, sick headache and like difficulties in old and young. It removes these troubles and besides, builds up the system for it is one of the greatest flesh producers that the age has seen. For sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure by which I was permanently restored to health and many vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak nerves. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect secrecy, and as I do not wish to expose myself, neither, please address simply: P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

The National Democratic Convention To be held at Chicago, the Northwestern line will sell tickets on June 30th and July 1st at the rate of \$7.50 for the round trip, this rate applies to anyone wishing to take advantage of the extreme low rates. For tickets, sleeping car reservations and all information call on your home agent or address: W. Parker, Puget Sound Agent, 901 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

—We have a line of Hammocks for the children as well as for the grown up folks. Good and strong. See them at Wedder Bros.

"The Yellow Fellow"

Is the title bestowed on the Stearns by the admirers of his orange rims. In constructing the '96 Stearns we have striven to make the best bicycle producible, and if best materials, superior workmanship, unsurpassed facilities and honest effort count for anything, we have surely succeeded.

Our handsome new catalogue, which we will mail on request, is not more attractive than the wheel itself.

AMERICAN RATTAN CO.

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GRANDS BILLYS AVENUE.

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Finest English and Scotch Varieties From 50c to \$5 a dozen. Largest and Handsomest assortment in British Columbia. All Classes of Fishing Tackle. Complete stock of Cricket and Lawn Tennis goods.

HENRY HENRY & SONS,

ap15-1m 72 Douglas street.



WHILE EXERCISING

use ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI

It invigorates the throat, lungs, throat and aids digestion.

Sold by Druggists and Confectioners.

See that "Tutti Frutti" is on each wrapper.

Refuse Imitations.

Land Registry Act.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of Certificate of Title to Section 9, Range 2, East District, South Saanich.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the date hereof, to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands granted to George Baker and William Graham, on the 18th of April, 1882, and numbered 4100 A.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General,
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C. June 18th, 1896.

BRISTOL'S PILLS

Cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Sluggish Liver and all Stomach Troubles.

BRISTOL'S PILLS

Are Purely Vegetable, elegantly Sugar-Coated, and do not gripe or sicken.

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Act gently but promptly and thoroughly. "The safest family medicine." All Druggists keep

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DR. HANINGTON

Having returned from Europe, may be consulted at his office, corner of Kane and Blanchard streets. Hours 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 5 p.m. to 9 p.m.

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The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS

From the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Caution: In view of the large number of imitations of the Walter Baker & Co. Limited, it is necessary to state that the only genuine product is the one bearing the name of Walter Baker & Co. Limited, Boston, U.S.A.

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Are Fixed Upon South American Nervine.

Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.



SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE

In the matter of good health temporary measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know whether the remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in their experience, tracing them up for the day, or something that is getting at the seat of the disease and is surely and permanently restoring.

The eyes of the world are literally fixed on South American Nervine. They are not viewing it as a nine-days' wonder, but critical and experienced men have been studying this medicine for years, with the one result—they have found that its claim of perfect curative qualities cannot be gainsaid.

The great discoverer of this medicine was possessed of the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centres, situated at the base of the brain.

In this belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world occupying exactly the same premises. Indeed, the ordinary layman, possessing this principle, would have known that the seat of all disease is the nerve centres, situated at the base of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world occupying exactly the same premises. Indeed, the ordinary layman, possessing this principle, would have known that the seat of all disease is the nerve centres, situated at the base of the brain.

For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Advertise in the Times. It pays.

